pentine and Tar entrusted to him.

CLARK & TURLINGTON. TOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. Bar Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c. REFER TO

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do. W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.

GEO. ALDERMAN. NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES. WILMINGTON, N. C. Office at I. T. Alderman's Store. Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends. Aug. 30.

T. H. McKOY & CO., ROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. Aug. 23d, 1860. C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets. March 9, 1860 .- 158 &29. STOKLEY & OLDHAM,

DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bacon and other Country Produce. Dec. 22d. 1859

WALKER MEARES. DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY. No. 45 MARKET STREET. A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Jair Brushes, Paint Brusees Toilet Soans, Fancy Articles Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCER-IES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets, Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.

C. POLVOGT. PHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS WILMINGTON, N. C.

Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short Nov. 11th, 1859 WILLIAM J. PRICE,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business. sa office opposite No 47, North Water street. EDWIN A. BEITH,

TOMMISSION MERCHANT, Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.

T. M. SMITH, SMITH & McLAURIN, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C. JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor. E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.

THOMAS W. PLAYER, INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street. September 20, 1860-4-1y

Oct. 7th, 1859.

EDWARD McPHERSON. TOMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES O. BOWDEN, INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, April 4, 1859. - [31-tf.

ALFRED ALDERMAN, INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line. Feb. 17th, 1860.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN, NONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the Upublic that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y. up Stills at the shortest notice W. H. MCRARY & CO., MOMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Ustreet, Wilmington, N. C. REFERENCES

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

MARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C. June 17 ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS. OLD STAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders-either Transient or Regular-on the most liberal terms. Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut

street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business. Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience to her guest in her power. A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicit-MARY S. McCALEB.

December 11, 1860 .- dtf. Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS, HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VAcated at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citisens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public. May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge.
Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be prompt

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,) Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS, DRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery over-

[Aug. 31, 1860.-1-tf

lauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectu ral; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally. All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited. Also Turpertine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches. Novembe | 1th, 1859-11-1v.

CU-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. HE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and Style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of onying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale. D. J. SOUTHERLAND. JAMES C. COLEMAN.

Wilmington Iournal.

VOL. 17. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1861. INO. 45.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-May Term, 1861. James A. Moore,) Original Attachment. John T. Gregory,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John T. Gregory the defendant in this attachment is not an inhabitant of this State, so that ordinary process can be served A will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and upon him. It is thereupon ordered that advertisement be made in the Wilmington Journal, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said John T. Gregory to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3rd Monday in August next, to plead, answer or dethe appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements mur, or judgment by default will be entered against him and the land levied upon in said attachment will be condemned to answer plaintiff's debt. Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in

Clinton, the 3rd Monday in May, 1861. June 5, 1861, 6t [pr. adr. \$5.75] STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY. PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-May Term, 1861. William Gregory, Administrator of Henry J. Gregory, deceased, vs. Elijah J. Gregory, Marshall Gregory and oth-

Tappearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lewis non-residents: It is thereupon ordered that advertisement avoided be made in some public journal of this State for six weeks, notifying the parties above named to appear, answer, plead or demur to the said petition, or judgement pro confesso will be taken as to them and the decree granted, and according to said order this publication is made. Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Cliston, the 3d Monday in May. A. D. 1861.

Wanted.

[pr. adr. \$5.75.]

WANTED TO HIRE. 50 ABLE BODIED FELLOWS to work on the Port Royal Rail Road in this State. Notes made satisfacthe bire of hands. Pocotaligo, S. C., June 13th, 1861

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED. GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C. L. A. POWELL. [July 12, 1860-46-1y* J. A. MCARTHUR.

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

tain slave named Sam, the property of the estate of Jos. M. Foy, deceased, bath runaway and lies out hid, and lurk? ing in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depradations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State .-These are, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his owners, or ohter lawful authority :- and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said County, and and warn the said slave that if he does not immediately return to his said owners, it is lawful for any person to capture him by slaying or otherwise, without accusation or Given under our hands and seals, this 20th June, 1861.

D. MACWILLAN, J. P. [SEAL.] O. F. ALEXANDER, J. P. [SEAL.]

OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be given for the ap-A REWARD prehension and delivery of Sam in any place so that I can get him. Said negro is about 5 feet 3 inches high, dark complexion, squint-eyed, down look when spoken to, inclines forward when walking. He is supposed to be lurking about Wilmington or Mr. Meares' rice plantation, as he has relations there. D. H. FOY

A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DULLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set June 13th, 1861

\$50 REWARD. RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. his Negro Man, DARB. Said negro is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, small read, quick spoken, inclines forward when walking, about 4 years old. The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for his delivery, or confinement in any jail so that I can get him. CHARLES MCCLAMMY. Snead's Ferry, Onslow Co., April 18, 1861.

\$10 REWARD. RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the sale and retail, by Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber. An additional reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person harboring said negro. Aug. 2, 1860 .- 49-tf JERE. J. KING.

General Notices

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS. THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT of New Hanowe taxes for said year, will confer a favor by calling and | Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. W. T. J. VANN, Sh'ff. settling the same.

April 11, 1861. LOST OR MISLAID. THE FOLLOWING NOTES: One against Jno. F. Moore for \$46 39, dated Nov. 8th, 1858, payable to the subscriber; one against M. A. Devane notes against various persons for collection. Also, various

payable to N. Weill for \$48 68, with a credit of \$2 59, paid 22 Oct., 1858; J. W. Pridgen's, Constable, Receipt for receipts for bills paid. Also, other notes and papers not Any person finding the above notes and papers, will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the JOURNAL OF FICE, or returning the same to the subscriber at Harrell's

Store, N. C.; and all persons are forewarned against trading for any of them, and the makers from paying the same to wholesale and retail, by any person except myself, or order. OWEN FENNELL. March 19th, 1861 163-1t-30-tf NOTICE.

THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the follow-Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and ing Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, sumper, or else Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent te any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else JNO. MERCER. where, if necessary. 17-tf Dec. 22, 1859.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of Magnolia for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—deuble piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,-kitchen, smoke-house, stables, kansas, Louisiana and Texas. barn and carriage house-everything in perfect repair. The location posseses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding HARNESS HORSE for sale. CHAS. H. HARRIS. 161-11t&30-tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas. Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Country of the diately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country-in a good neighbort.ood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C. April 19, 1860.—84-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

Educational.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE, N. C. THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will open on the last Thursday in July.

Greensboro' is a healthy, quiet, pleasant village, remote from the seat of war, and the sea coast of the Sta'e, and is well defended by a Home Guard against any local disturbance. Parents may place their daughters in this Institution with the assurance that they will be well instructed and vigilantly protected from harm.

Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to T. M. JONES. Pres't.

SCHOOL AT HAY WOOD. THE next Session will commence July 14. Rates of tui-I tion \$12 50, \$18 and \$25 per session. A. R. BLACK. June 19, 1861-43-31w.

NEW WATER WHEEL .- GREAT INVENTION. THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore toffered to This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861.

being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the Gregory, Marshall Gregory, Elijah J. Gregory, John T. top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and conse-Gregory and Francis Gregory, defendants in this cause, are This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is

so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 74 feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for \$75, or I will tory. Messrs. E. Murray & Co., will act as my agents for sell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and State Rights.

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dob. binsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Patentee.

The patentee refers to the following Certificate from ompetent persons who have seen the operation of his

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the formance of the new water wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, wi h 7 feet 5 inch-WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to the undersigned, by the oath of D. H. Foy, that a cer other wheels. JOHN BARDEN.

> DANIEL JOHNSON. R. W. TATOM. G. W. SMITH.

March 28th, 1861.

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY. LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C., MMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Ruther ford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture. at the short est notice, SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS of every description.

The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand .-BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kilu-dried before it is worked up. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a ho-

Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. ..., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis S. SHEETZ. P. O., Robeson county, N. C. G. M. MCLEAN.

J. A. McKOY. April 18, 1861. PLOUGH FACTORY.

B. HOOD having moved to thousand there, respectfully informs the citizens of wayne and his thumb and finger-his height about five feet, ten or the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacstyles of entirely new ImPROVED PLOUGHS, Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various all came to fully five per cent, on the whole of the crop -COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used far less than that which is required by the Government Jan 24th, 1861.

> PAINTS_PAINTS. DURE WHITE LEAD ; " Snow White Zinc ; " White Gloss Zinc ;

Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION. PHILADELPHIA, Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment.

of the Sexual Organs. MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Sur-

VALUABLE REPORTS on Supermatorrhea, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REME-DIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter enover, has placed in my hands the Tax List for 1860, velopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage which is ready for inspection and payment. All those who acceptable. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON. March 21, 1861.

PAINTS AND OILS

10.000 LBS. Pure White Lead; 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish'; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; " dry assorted 10 " Spanish Brown; 5 " Venetian Red; 5 " Yellow Ochre; " Linseed Oil; 5 " Lard Oil; 2 " Best Sperm Oil; 300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry; "Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale il, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist. Oct. 2-5-tf

From Washington-Northern Accounts. received a dispatch saying that Gen. Beauregard recommends a guerrilla warfare in Western Virginia. Batteries have been planted at every available point

ders for the Federal forces to advance they can readily avoid Manassas. The Government has possession of the telegraph, and will not permit the publication of army movements. Jim Lane will return to Kansas in a few days to organize his brigade, to consist of four regiments of infantry, six companies of cavalry, and six companies of artillery. Montgomery is to command a regiment .-

Gen. McClelland and his staff have arrived at Grafton, Va. He has issued a proclamation, deprecating antees. This statement I make on the very highest authori-Terms made easy. For further information app'y to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli guerrilla warfare, and announces that all guerillas will be dealt with according to the severest rules of military law, and all persons giving aid or information to the Southerners will be held in the closest confinement. All erate States of America.

no important movements are reported. A private banker of Vermont, who was taken priing received good treatment from the rebels. He says ed during certain hours. that J. W. Clark, of the New York Third Regiment, was presented to him, but he received me with much kindlideserted on the night before the battle, and gave the Southerners full information.

believed to be the work of an incendiary. Advices from Baltimore state that Samuel Terre has

From the London Times. Mr. Russell's Eighilt Letter. MONTGOMERY, CAPITAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, May 8, 1861.

In my last letter I gave an account of such matters as passed under my notice on my way to this city, which I reached, as you are aware, on the night of Saturday, May 4. I am on difficult ground; the land is on fire, the earth is shaking with the tramp of armed men, and the very air is hot with passion. My communications are cut off, or are at best accidental, and in order to re open them I must get andria. further away from them, paradoxical as the statement may appear to be. It is impossible to know what is going on in the North, and it is almost the same to learn what is doing in the South out of eyeshot; it is useless to inquire what news is sent to you to England. The telegraphic communications are now broken, so are the mail routes. Newspapers and letters now and then reach well known people here from New York in six or seven days. Events hurry on with tremendous rapidity; and even the lightning lags be-

The people of the South, at last, are aware that the "Yankees" are preparing to support the Government of the United States, and that the secession can only be maintained by victory in the field. There has been a change in their war policy. They now aver that " they only want to be left alone," and they declare that they do not intend to take Washington, and that it was merely as a feint they spoke about it. The fact is, there are even in the compact and anited South men of moderate and men of extreme views, and others gather the following facts: At about the and the general tone of the whole is regulated by the pre-ponderance of one or the other at the moment. I have no doubt on my mind that the Government here intended to attack and occupy Washington; not the least that they had it | Point, just below Urbanna, and, returning immediately, much at heart to reduce Fort Pickens as soon as possible. Now some of their friends say that it will be a mere matter of convenience whether they attack Washington or not, and that, as for Fort Pickens, they will certainly let it alone, at all events for the present, inasmuch as the menacing attitude of Gen. Bragg obliges the enemy to keep a squadron of their best ships there, and to retain a force of regulars they can ill spare in a position where they must soon lose enormously from diseases incidental to the climate. They have discovered, too, that the position is of little value, so long as the United States hold Tortugas and Key West. They firmly believe the war will not last a year, and that

1862 will behold a victorious, compact slaveholding Confederate power of fifteen States, under a strong government, prepared to hold its own against the world, or that portion of it which may attack it. I now but repeat the sentiments and expectations of those around me. They believe in the irresistible power of Cot-

ton, in the natural alliance between manufacturing England and France and the Cotton producing slave States, in the force of their simple tariff, and in the interests which arise out of a system of free trade, which, however, by a rigorous legislation, they will interdict to their neighbors in the free States, and only open for the benefit of their foreign customers.

Commercially, and politically, and militarily, they have made up their minds, and never was there such confidence bomb shells. Eighty shots were counted, and although mand of the St. Lawrence. exhibited by any people in the future as they have, or pretend the shells bursted all around the men, not one was killto have, in their destiny. Listen to their programme:

be brought into the market at an average price, and to give though all remained in the house most of the time. Mr. bonds of the Confederate States, for the amount, these bonds G.'s mother, an old lady of over eighty years of age, being, as we know, secured by the export duty on Cotton. The Government, with this Cotton or p in its own hands, Northern States. It will be made an offence punishable bomb shell or ball entered the room and tore up the with tremendous penalties, among which confiscation of brick floor within three feet of her, and yet she remainproperty, enormous fines and even the penalty of death, are ed unhurt. The very large and handsome house of Mr. enumerated, to send Cotton into the free States. Thus G. is literally riddled, and some of the furnitute desis said, and the North to the direct di tress. If Manches br can get Cotton and Lowell canno, there are good times pieces. Too much credit cannot be given to the officoming for the mill owners

The planters have agreed among themselves to hold over one-half of their cotton crop for their own purposes and for the culture of their fields, and to sell the other to the Government. For each bale of cotton, I hear, a bond will be issued on the fair average price of cotton in the market. and this bond must be taken at par as a circulating medium within the limits of the slave States. This forced ci cu'at on will be secured by the act of the Lecislature. The bonds will bear interest at ten per cent., and they will be issued of the fait and security of the proceeds of the duty of one-eighth of a cent on every pound of cotton exported bonds or give securily that they will not carry their cargoes to North-rn ports, or let it reach Northern markets to their knowledge. The Government will sell the cotton for cash the foreign buyers, and will thus raise funds amply suf-

tice at, they contend for all purposes.
I make these bars statements and I leave to political eleven inches E-BEC is about five feet, five or seven inches ture and keep constantly on hand the most complete from their unnatural alliance with the North they will save high-yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye and suitable selection of the latest and most approved upwards of \$47,000,000, or nearly £10,000,000 sterling ananally. The estimated value of the annual Cotton crop is made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the dif- \$20,000,000. On this the North formerly made at least ferent changes of ploughing that may be required. These | \$10,000,000 by advances, interest and exchanges which in sizes of Shovels, double or single turning MOULD BOARDS; Again, the tariff to raise revenues sufficient for the maintenance of the Government of the Southern Con ederacy is upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts | the U. S. The Confederate States propose to have a tariff suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or | which will be about 124 per ct. on imports, which will yield County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thank- \$25,000,000. The Northern tariff is 30 per ct., and as the fully received and promptly attended to. All letters ad south t ok from the North \$70,0 0,00 worth of manufactured dessed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C. goods and produce, they contributed, they assert, to the maintenance of the North to the extent of the difference between the tax sufficient for the support of their Government and that which is required for the support of the Federal Government. Now they will save the difference between 30 per cent. and 123 per cent (174 per cent.) which amounts to \$37,000,000, which, added to the saving on commissions, exchanges advances, &c., makes up the good

rou d sum I have put down higher up The Southerners are firmly convinced that they have kept he North going" by the prices they have paid for the protected articles of their ma ufacture, and they hold out to Sheffield, to Manchester, to Leeds, to Wolverhampton, to Dudley, to Paris, to Lyons, to Bordeaux, to all the centres of English manufacturing life, as of French taste for the Sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and and luxury, the tempting baits of new and eager and hun-Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases | gry markets. If their facts and statistics are accurate, there can be no doubt of the justice of their deduction on many points; but they can scarcely be correct in assumi g that they will bring the United States to destruction by cutting off from Lowell the 600,007 bales of cotton which she usually

One great fact, however, is unquestionable-the Government has in its hands the souls, the wealth and the hearts of the people. They will give anything-money, labor, life it self- to carry out their theories.

'Sir." said an Ex-Governor of this State to me, " sooner than submit to the North we wil all become subjects to Great Britain again " The same gentleman is one of many who have given to the Government a large portion of their cotton crop every year as a free will offering. In this instance his git is one of 500 bales of cotton, or £5000 per avnum, and the papers teem with accounts of similar "patriotism" and devotion.

The ladies are all making sand bags, cartridges and uniforms, and, if possible, they are more fierce than the men. The time for mediation is past, if it ever were at hand or present at all, and it is scarcely possible now to prevent the processes of plebotomization, which are supposed to secure peace and repose.

state of war on the part of President Davis, and of the issue and offered us battle upon equal terms. of letters of marque and reprisal, &c. The object of this war measure is to depreciate the value of the North, and to prevent the vessels of the United States commercial marine getting cargos abroad. The Government here conceive they have the right to demand from foreign nations that their WASHINGTON, June 25 .- The State Department has flag shall be recognised, and their law officer declares the Confederate States will maintain their right to issue letters of marque in the face of the world. It is the right of a belligerent power, and it was respected, they say, by the courts of law in the United States in the case of the South Ameribetween Manassas and the Federal lines. The South- can Republics before any formal recognition of their governerners seem to forget the fact that when Scott issues or- ments or of their independence was made by any power. The refusal to admit the privateers of the Confederate States to exercise the rights of belligerents in the right of search will be taken as an act of war, and as a proof of alliance with the enemy—that is, the Government of the United States.— thus to win ground by striking us with dismay. It is It need hardly be observed that the protection of British interests demands that an efficient squadron of vessels be at once sent to the American waters in the face of such con-

tingencies as will inevitably arise. But it may be asked, who will take these letters of marque? Where is the Government of Montgomery to find ships? The answer is to be found in the fact that already numerous applications have been received from the ship-owners of New England, from the whalers of New Bedford. and from others in the Northern States for these very letters

ty. I leave it to you to deal with the facts. To day I proceeded to the Montgomery Downing street and Whitehall, to present myself to the members of the Cabinet and to be introduced to the President of the Confed-

persons bearing arms, except they be of known loyalty, The offices of the government are contained under one Letters per steamer Africa say that large numbers of privateers are fitting out for the Confederate service, and some have already left.

Advices from Fortress Monroe state that Gen. Butler spent Sunday morning at Newport News, whence an important movements are reported.

Advices from Fortress Monroe state that Gen. Butler spent Sunday morning at Newport News, whence an important movements are reported. by the flag of the Confederate States. There is no sentry at the doors, and access is free to all, but there are notices soner at Bethel, had been exchanged. He reports hav- on the doors warning visitors that they can only be receiv-

ness of manner, and when they had left, entered into con-Davis is a man of slight, sinewy figure, rather over the mid die hight, and of erect, soldier like bearing. He is at out 55 years of age; his features are regular and well defined, but the face is thin, and marked on cheek and brow with the face is thin, and marked on cheek and brow with the face is thin, and marked on cheek and brow with the face is t versation with me for some time on general matters. Mr. The steamer Lehigh has been burned at Cincinnati; been held to bail in the sum of \$2,000, for interrupting many wrinkles, and is ra her careworn and haggard. One

pass freely, merely observing that I had been enough within the lines of camps to know what was my duty on such I was subsequently presented to Mr. Walker, the Secre-

tary at War, who promised to furnish me with the needful documents before I left Montgomery. In his room were General Beauregard and several officers, engaged over plans and maps, apparently in a little council on Norfolk Navy Yard, and had actually occupied Alex-

On leaving the Secretary I proceeded to the room of the Attorney General, Mr. Benjamin, a very intelligent and able man, whom I found busied in preparations connected with the issue of letters of marque. Everything in the offices looked like earnest work and

Fight in Lancaster County. The Richmond Dispatch says :- We are indebted to Addison Hall, Esq, of Lancaster county, Va., for the following statement :

To the Editors of the Dispatch : I will give you a hasty, but very nearly correct account of an encounter with the enemy at the residence of James W. Gresham, Esq., on yesterday, June 24th. I am now at the house of Mr. Gresham, and from him hour of 4 o'clock, P. M., the steamer called the Star passed up the Rappahannock river as far as Towles' stopped opposite Mr. Gresham's, and within about six hundred yards of the house. A large barge, armed with two swivels, and a small rowboat, containing together about fifty men, put off for the shore, and the men landed. Some ten or twelve men, armed with muskets and side arms, came up the bank to the house, professing to be in pursuit of fowls, which Mr. Gresham informed them they could not get from him. Whilst in the house, the company of Capt. Isaac Currell, at the time under the command of Adjutant H. S. Hathaway, having had notice, made their appearance, and commenced a known, but it is very evident that a number were killed. As soon as the barge left the shore the steamer commenced a heavy fire of cannon and bombs upon the men and the dwelling-house, which fire was kept up for an hour, and the house of Mr. G. struck with about 17

with several guns, swords, &c. Addison Hall. From the Richmond Despatch of Monday.

A View of the Field_Hot Work at Hand. We are on the threshold of important, probably o decisive events. The armies of the two sections are in immediate contact with each other in full force. The enemy are pushing their lines in our territory, and our All vessels loading with cotton will be obliged to enter into own men are eager for combat. The next week or fortnight will witness a series of engagements which will go tar to indicate the issue of the war. The enemy may outnumber us largely and the problem to be solved is, whether the south will make up in prowess what it lacks

troyed. I write from his parlor, which is much torn to

So far, the enemy has had every advantage over us in his facilities for collecting armies. He was much nearer the present seat of war. His large cities enabled him to recruit troops more rapidly, and his railroads and extensive shipping to concentrate them more steadily in their present encampments. He had the military organization of the United States all ready to his hands; he had an army and navy complete at all points. He had an old established government machinery in full operation, and vast resources at command, maritime, financial, political and military.

The South, on the contrary, had everything to organize from revolution. She had a new government to erect and to furnish and equip in its numerous departments and thousand perplexing details. She had no uavy. She had no army. She had to set diligently to work in preparing her defence before yet her civil organization, which was to call armies into the field and direct their operations, was itself completed and in action. She had to collect arms, to establish an Ordnance Bureau, to organize a Commissariat, and to create an entire staff. She had to collect large forces from an extensive and sparsely populated territory. She had to transport them vast distances to such points as the enemy himself threatened, and not such as she should select as the battle ground. In fact, she had to meet the enemy more than half way. While she was engaged in the important work of organization, the enemy was devoting his whole attention to the creation and transportation of armies. The enemy thus gained time upon her-time which, it must be confessed, he has very poor-

For as yet he has, with all his advantages, accomplished nothing. Except in remote portions of our territory, like Northwestern Virginia, he has nowhere penetrated into the interior of our country. He hangs timidly and doubtfully upon our borders. He has been there many weeks, idle and inert, while we have been bringing forward from great distance our troops. His reconnoisances have been disastrous. They have been more; they have been disgraceful. At Fairfax Court House and Great Bethel, at the Eight-mile Bridge, on the Hampshire road, has been whipped beyond the the prominent fact of his invasion so far, that he has nowhere marched forth from his lines with a bold step The newspape s contain the text of the declaration of a nowhere marched forth from his lines with a bold step

> when it has come to a fight. We have, so far, not provoked important engagements, preferring to await the collection of larger forces, and solicitous to drill our

impetuosity of our men can no longer be restrained with with great force, relying upon his numbers, and hoping tempting this sort of tactics upon our brave troops. We the tidings of battle as we are confident of the issue.

The movement, however, is a very serious one. A great deal hangs upon the events of a few days. It is tionists in Northern Texas, the people are unanimous to be decided whether the Southern or the Northern for fighting, and all classes, including preachers, were of marque, accompanied by the highest securities and guar- cided whether the prestige of the Union and the Stars and Stripes is a stronger inspiration than the love of Liberty and of our invaded country. Europe is to know whether the South can maintain her character as a belligerent power, and whether her independence is a probable event. The North is to know whether the South is the feeble and helpless country it has been brought to roof in a large red brick building of unfaced masonry, which think. The question of conquest is not involved; no

> By Pearson, C. J. In Sanderlin v. Riddick, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. In Collins v. Creecy, from Chowan, affirming the judgment. In Cooper v. Cherry, from Bertie, declaring that there is no error in the decision of the Superior Court.

> By BATTLE, J. In Norman v. Dunbar, from Tyrrell, judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff.

By Manly, J. In Shaw v. Burfoot, from Currituck, eral rounds of buckshot. Railroad travel in that city last April.

Railroad travel in that city last April.

The first Southern mail received since the 10th, reached Louisville to-day. Postmaster Steed has been instructed to forward all letters as unpaid letters to their places of destination.

By Manly, J. In Snaw v. Burloot, from Currituck, declaring the petition. State v. Peter, Jess and Miles, dismissing the petition. State v. Peter, Jess and Miles, dismissing the petition. State v. Peter, Jess and Miles, dismissing the petition. Currituck, declaring there is error in the decision below. In Floyd v. Gilliam, in Equity, from Bertie; for the Secretary of War to furnish me with a letter as a structed to forward all letters as unpaid letters to their places of destination.

The first Southern mail received since the 10th, reached dismissing the petition. State v. Peter, Jess and Miles, dismissing the petition. State v. Peter, Jess and Miles, from Currituck, declaring there is error in the decision below. In Floyd v. Gilliam, in Equity, from Bertie; the injunction should be continued and an account or has proclaimed martial law. Intense excitement prevails.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Per Square of 10 lines or less-cash in advance. Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside harged 374 cents per square for each insertion after the first. No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Attitude of England Towards the United States. The London Post (the organ of the British Govenor

ment) has the following editorial: The intelligence brought from America by the last mail bears a complexion so perplexed and confused as almost to defy explanation and commentary. We know as a fact that the North and the South have large of war, which was, perhaps, not without reference to the intelligence that the United States troops were marching armies in the field, and we infer from existing circumstances that a natural and excusable desire to avoid the inevitable and desolating evils of civil war has, up to the present time, kept the two contending parties completely at bay.

The British Government will not permit American men-of-war or privateers to bring their captures into British ports. The government of his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, acting under an old ordinance of 1681, is prepared to enforce the same prohibition, and therefore both countries are unanimous in their determination to give practical effect to the declaration annexed to the treaty of Paris, that "privateering is and remains abolished." Mr. Lincoln professes his intention to adhere to the same declaration; but how he can, without the assistance of privateers, maintain a blockade from Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande de Norte is a matter which must appear more than ever doubtful. But if we revert to the question of interference, which the New York papers and Messrs. Cassius M. Clay and Burlingame so incorrectly assert is about to take place on the part of England, we are naturally led to examine the American doctrine with regard to the re-

cognition of de facto government. We all know as a matter of history that the independence of the thirteen States was secured by the aid and assistance of France. If England and France should now apply precisely the same rule to the Southern Confederation, the North would certainly have no right to complain. But these threats on the part of a Government which has rebellion and civil war to quell, warm fire upon the men as they rapidly retreated to the | are utterly idle and futile. It is the policy of this counbarge, wading up to the waist in water, which fire was try to abstain from interference, and if the declaration continued with some ten or fifteen rounds, until the barge of neutrality recently issued by the British Government reached the steamer. What execution was done is not is misinterpreted by the jealous irritability of the Northern States, we in this country can afford to laugh and despise the folly of a Government which, at such a time, would strive to supplement the horrors of civil war by the disasters of foreign contest. Mr. Seward may think that the loss of the mouth of the Mississippi may be balls, weighing from 2 to 39 lbs. and also by several compensated by the annexation of Canada and the com-

ed or wounded. And what is most remarkable and by the last mail, that Mr. Lincoln has accepted the It is intended to buy up all the Cotton crop which can providential, none of Mr. Gresham's family touched, services of a Canadian volunteer regiment. During the Russian war, when the sympathies of the Cabinet a Washington were all with the enemy of England and was in her bed, and whilst lying there a ball passed over | France, the enlistment of a few wretched Germans withwill use it as a formidable machine of war, for Cotton can ber head through the house within four inches of her in the territory of the United States was considered an do any thing, from the establishment of an empire to the head, another passed under her bed, tearing the mattress offence so grave as to justify the severance of all diplosecuring of a shirt button. It is at once king and subject. upon which she lay very much, without injuring her. matic relations between this country and the United master and servant, captain and soldier, artilleryman and She was then removed to the kitchen, and soon after a States. So, in the present instance, if Mr. Lincoln should carry out the wrong-headed policy expressed by Mr. Cassius M. Clay and Mr. Burlingame at Paris, the same result of the cessation of diplomatic intercourse might again occur. But who would suffer? The sympathies of this country would be alienated from the North, the evils of Southern slavery would be forgotten, and any inconvenience to British commerce would cers and men of Capt. Currell's company for their cool speedily be remedied by the presence of a British fleet bravery on the occasion. The small boat was taken which would sweep exery American armed ship, whether cruiser or privateer, from the seas. In the present condition of the Federal Government, Spain can even afford to laugh at the threats which Mr. Lincoln is said to have uttered with respect to St. Domingo; but that the President or his satelites, now for the first time embarking in diplomacy, should endeavor to insult and outrage England, is an act of folly to which even the history of the United States affords us no parallel.

We have hitherto been silent on the possibility of Lord Lyons being ordered to depart as Lord Napier received notice to quit a few years ago. But if the Fed eral Government should provoke war, Canada, in spite of the few discontented who have volunteered for the service of a foreign State, would remain staunch and true. She would not only maintain her own, but she would paralyze the action of the North with regard to the Secession States. Mr. Seward, who at one time stated that Canada ought not to be interfered with, because the time of annexation would surely come, may possible imagine that by subserviently courting the assistance of France, the inhabitants of the Lower Province may be seduced to disloyalty and insurrection .-He will find himself egregiously deceived; for as far as observation extends, the Canadian people, without distinction of race, are devoted to the British crown, and it may be said that to their hands is now destined to be transferred that balance of power on the American continent which both the democratic North and the South have so willfully and so needlessly surrendered to England, and happy, contented, prosperous and monarchical

INTERESTING FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY .- Mr. John M. Peel, recently returned from Fort Quachita, in the Indian Territory, furnishes the Southern press

with the following interesting information: Fort Ouachita, and all the other Forts in the Territory, were evacuated by the Federal forces before the arrival of the Texas troops under Col. Young. The company to which Mr. Peel belonged, the Deadshot Rangers, from Jefferson, Texas, captured fourteen wagons belonging to Emory's command, which had been left behind. A company from Fannin county also captured several wagons. . Emory, finding the Texans in close pursuit of him, threw away guns, ammunition, and Government stores into the Quachita river, first destroying the gans by breaking the locks and taking them to pieces. The enemy left at Fort Quachita a large quantity of clothing, some provisions and one field-piece. At Fort Arbuckle, also, they abandoned various Government stores and supplies, most of which were stolen and carried away by the Indians before the Texans got

After taking possession of Fort Arbuckle, it was garrisoned by a company of Chectaw and Chickasaw Indians, under capt. McKinney. Fort Quachita was

Mr. Peel also states that the Chickasaws held a council on the 24th of May, and formally dissolved their On our side, we have never failed to encounter him on almost any terms he would offer, or to whip him sued a manifesto to the Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees Seminoles, and to the Reserve Indians, advising them to secede from the Old Union, and to petitition the Southern Confederacy to be received as a distinct orpreferred, in the face of large odds, and for the sake of ganized Territory, instead of an Indian Territory. The friendly Indians are all in favor of it. They had orderdiscipline and reinforcements, to stand on the defensive.

But we are now just beginning to be ready, and the Indians also took up two Abolitionists from Northern Indians also took up two Abolitionists from Northern prudence. The North is marching down upon our lines The forts are all to be garrisoned in twenty days, in ac-Texas, one of whom was a preacher, and hung them .cordance with a treaty made with the Reserve Indians. Mr. Peel further states, in illustration of the spirit of now to be seen what reception he will meet with in atof the South have no doubt. We are as impatient of the tidings of battle as we are confident of the issue

> eoger for the fray. From Missouri. St. Louis, June 25 .- It is believed that a brother of Ben McCullough has been captured by the Federalists. The State Rights men are concentrating at Lexing-

000 men under arms who started immediately to meet

A fight is reported to have occurred at Camp Cole, between the Unionists, under Col. Cook, and the Missourians. Twenty-three Unionists wese killed.

There were 1000 Federalists at Booneville. Arkansas troops are coming to the assistance of the While forty Federalists were drilling at Wyandotte,

Kansas, the building they were in fell, burying and killing some instantly, and wounding many. Blots at Milwaukie. MILWAUKIE, June 25 .- Bank riots have broken out

in this city. The citizens have demolished three Bank-

August 1st, 1859.